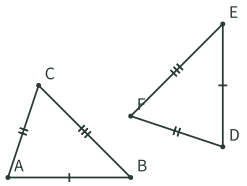
# Congruence: correspondence, SSS and SAS — Further practice

Year 8, upper volume • text pp. 13–18 • foundation lessons 7–9

**Further practice** 11

The marked correspondence is A↔D, B↔E, C↔F. Which congruence statement respects it?

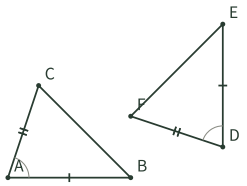
A. △ABC≅△EDF
B. △ABC≅△FED
C. △ABC≅△DEF
D. △ABC≅△DFE




Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

**Further practice** 12

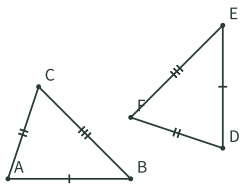
Fill in why the marked angle is included, then give the SAS conclusion.




Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

**Further practice** 13

Write three side equalities and one congruence conclusion for the diagram.

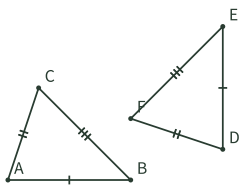



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

**Further practice** 14

After proving △ABC≅△DEF, which equality follows from corresponding sides?

A. BC=DF
B. AC=DF
C. AC=DE
D. AB=EF

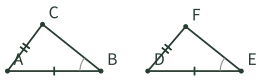



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

**Extension** 15

The two triangles meet the marked SSA facts but have different third sides. What does this show about SSA?

A. SAS is therefore invalid.
B. The vertex order can be ignored.
C. SSA alone does not guarantee congruence.
D. All SSA triangles fail to exist.

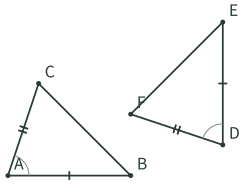



Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.

**Extension** 16

Explain why replacing ∠ABC=∠DEF by ∠BAC=∠EDF repairs this two-side proof.

A. It adds a third side.
B. It changes SAS into AAA.
C. It only makes the picture prettier.
D. It supplies the angle between the two given side pairs, completing SAS.




Geometry diagram; not drawn to scale except for construction tasks.